Table 2.8: Transportation means

Zone	Kind of Transportation	No. of replies received for transportation means 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Rank
Northern							
	Vehicle	496	71	8	2	3	1
	Motorcycle	31	275	59	11	0	3
	Bicycle	4	12	19	4	2	5
	Horse	2	2	3	1	0	7
	Donkey	102	158	95	9	0	2
	Camel	2	18	12	1	0	6
	Tractor	21	40	24	2	0	4
Central							
	Vehicle	261	62	17	11	2	1
	Motorcycle	5	146	78	24	2	3
	Bicycle	23	39	61	37	2	4
	Horse	0	0	1	0	0	7
	Donkey	7	19	23	12	8	5
	Camel	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Tractor	72	68	47	3	0	2
Southern							
	Vehicle	96	3	6	1	0	1
	Motorcycle	0	39	2	0	0	3
	Bicycle	2	19	10	0	0	5
	Donkey	6	9	23	5	0	4
	Camel	0	4	1	0	0	6
	Tractor	10	16	8	2	1	2

3. AGRICULTURE

3.1 Farm Size and Crops Cultivated

The conducive natural features of the surveyed areas make the environment suitable for agricultural activities. The survey revealed that farming is a major activity generating a good return which to some extent can meet the subsistence requirements of the residents. This is especially important now that the off farm employment opportunities have diminished by the absence of a stable government.

The total amount of land was estimated 794,273 jeribs (158,855 hectares) in the surveyed area. In the 1998/99 winter, 500,725 jeribs was cultivated and 289,718 jeribs was uncultivated. For the summer season, 363,500 jeribs was cultivated and 414,017 jeribs was not cultivated. Some of the reasons for land left uncultivated are mentioned in table 3.2. The highest jeribs of cultivated land was found in the center of the main Helmand irrigation scheme. Similarly, the highest jeribs of rainfed land was found in the northern foothill districts. On top of this, a total of 24,465 jeribs of land was used for grazing, of which 97% is situated in the greenish northern districts. No grazing land was reported in the southern desert like area (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Farm size

	No. of	Winter				Summer					Acreage
	villages	Cultivated (jeribs)		Uncultivated (jeribs)		Cultivated (jeribs)		Uncultivated (jeribs)			of grazing
District	surveyed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	land
Baghni	41	9692	980	0	400	5605	0	4087	1380	11072	0
Baghran	162	16025	710	2861	435	8581	0	10227	1185	20031	0
Kajaki	120	27370	3230	1950	0	15253	260	13607	2550	32550	0
Musa Qala	100	27138	690	5988	1883	13464	230	23242	1703	38639	1700
Naw Zad	121	33999	6130	51273	3100	15940	0	69402	8660	94502	22100
Sarban Qala	52	23509	0	600	0	21799	0	2310	0	24109	0
Washir	65	7875	50	2205	150	5425	100	4555	200	10280	0
s/tot/Northern	661	145608	11790	64877	5968	86067	590	127430	15678	231183	23800
Bust	38	29200	0	21590	0	19605	0	31185	0	50790	0
Marja	93	91158	0	41524	0	70980	0	61414	0	132682	200
Nad-e-Ali	64	59752	0	5641	0	55552	0	10731	0	66283	450
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	60922	1850	33466	0	49672	450	31266	0	96238	15
Nawa Barakzai	55	40840	0	16690	0	31924	0	25606	0	57530	0
s/tot/Central	369	281872	1850	118911	0	227733	450	160202	0	403523	665
Garmser	102	53315	0	37782	0	44520	0	46377	0	91097	0
Khanishin	12	6290	0	62180	0	4140	0	64330	0	68470	0
s/tot/Southern	114	59605	0	99962	0	48660	0	110707	0	159567	0
Total	**1144**	**487085**	**13640**	**283750**	**5968**	**362460**	**1040**	**398339**	**15678**	**794273**	**24465**

The main cereal crops grown in the surveyed areas were wheat, maize, and barley. Almonds, grapes, figs, pomegranates, pear, and walnuts were all important fruits grown by the farmers. The pulse crops grown were beans, mung beans, peas, and peanuts. The main vegetable crops were onions, okra, carrot, cauliflower, tomatoes, and cucumbers; while cotton, poppy, tobacco, cumin seed and sesame were found to be the most important cash and industrial crops (For crops and their yields see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Main crops grown

Zone	villages replied	Crop	Average yield (mann/jerib irrigated	rainfed
Northern	650	Poppy(kg/jerib)	8	0
	646	Wheat	96	36
	598	Maize	79	0
	5	Barley	66	0
	3	Bean	50	0
	47	Mung bean	43	0
	2	Pea	35	0
	2	Tobacco	40	0
	2	Walnut	3503	0
	2	Vegetable	0	0
	5	Onion	725	0
	1	Cucumber	0	0
	1	Okra	0	0
	10	Watermelon	675	0
	1	Grape	20	0
	31	Almond	34	0
	19	Pomegranate	448	0
	1	Fig	0	0
Central	364	Poppy(kg/jerib)	10	0
	367	Wheat	108	0
	328	Maize	109	0
	193	Cotton	81	0
	2	Barley	80	0
	89	Bean	31	0
	177	Mung bean	47	0
	1	Pea	0	0
	1	Tobacco	25	0
	2	Sesame	50	0
	23	Peanut	0	0
	9	Onion	1100	0
	2	Tomato	0	0
	2	Cauliflower	300	0
	4	Okra	175	0
	1	Carrot	500	0
	6	Melon	500	100
	36	Watermelon	473	0
	4	Grape	170	0
	1	Almond	10	0
	3	Pomegranate	167	0
Southern	113	Poppy(kg/jerib)	4	0
	114	Wheat	101	0
	106	Maize	90	0
	26	Cotton	55	0
	1	Bean	20	0
	69	Mung bean	39	0
	9	Sesame	43	0
	1	Cumin Seed	30	0
	1	Peanut	150	0
	1	Grape	300	0
	1	Pear	400	0

3.2 Major Agriculture Problems

Based on the collected data, the highest-ranking constraint was reported to be the unavailability of improved seed. Comparison with 1990 and the present data reflects the fact that the irrigation water system is the second constraint which has been targeted by the fighters in both times.[6] In 1990 the fertilizer was given the fifth priority whereas in 1999, the high prices plus the unavailability of fertilizer rose its rank to third. In 1990 farmers viewed crop disease as the first priority, while at the present time it is given the fourth priority. A total of 284 villages gave the fifth priority to a group of problems such as cleaning and construction of drains, destruction caused by flooding, lack of credit, salinity, and weeds. It is worth mentioning that people have a lot of problems with drains being full. This problem is specially noticeable in the central zone where 194 villages complained of the problem. The shortage of farm power ranked sixth in the list of the problems while insects were the seventh main problem, followed by mines, rats and mice (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Agricultural Problems

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Number of villages replied for								
		Irrigation water	Farm Power	Mines	Insects	Crop disease	Rats Mice	Improved seed	Fertilizer	other
Baghni	41	41	1	0	0	21	0	41	41	0
Baghran	162	145	20	0	2	35	2	130	121	1
Kajaki	120	117	45	2	0	9	0	110	81	2
Musa Qala	100	76	19	6	11	30	0	53	44	11
Naw Zad	121	114	17	0	11	13	1	72	60	1
Sarban Qala	52	44	1	0	14	26	0	27	13	0
Washir	65	64	11	0	6	17	0	57	46	2
s/tot/Northern	661	601	114	8	44	151	3	490	406	17
Bust	38	17	6	0	3	22	1	23	22	7
Marja	93	11	22	1	1	5	1	65	49	87
Nad-e-Ali	64	2	35	0	4	9	1	49	55	50
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	62	19	0	34	60	0	79	52	23
Nawa Barakzai	55	15	20	0	2	15	0	52	52	43
s/tot/Central	369	107	102	1	44	111	3	268	230	210
Garmser	102	37	34	1	10	51	1	88	75	57
Khanishin	12	12	0	0	1	2	0	9	9	0
s/tot/Southern	114	49	34	1	11	53	1	97	84	57
Total	**1144**	**757**	**250**	**10**	**99**	**315**	**7**	**855**	**720**	**284**

List of others:

Drains
Flooding
No credit
Salinity
Weeds

[6] Eleventh report, Regional Farming Problems,SCA,1991

3.3 Improved Seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical

The use of fertilizer on crops grown in the surveyed areas is very common. Collected data demonstrated that the average use of white fertilizer was 76 kg per jerib and 51 kg of gray fertilizer per jerib for all crops. The average price of white fertilizer per bag was found to be Afs 433,501, while gray fertilizer costs an average of Afs 826,186 per bag. Helmand is one of the provinces of Afghanistan where a large amount of fertilizer is used on crops. The use of fertilizer is especially common among the farmers of the central areas where a plentiful supply of irrigation water exists.

In 1992 the proportion of fertilizer applied to poppy in comparison with wheat was small in Nad-e-Ali,[7] but at the time of the survey poppy was the crop on which the largest proportion of fertilizer was applied. The farmers planted an average of 28 kg of improved wheat seeds, 13 kg of improved maize seeds and 9 kg of improved cotton seeds per jerib. Very few villages (11) applied 2,4-D and Malathion on their crop (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.4:Use of Improved seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical

		White		Gray		Improved Seed
		Average		Average		Average
Zone	Crops	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag	Kg/Jerib
Northern						
	Almond	100	400000	52	740000	
	Barley	38	400000			
	Maize	62	448042	44	867101	13
	Melon			75	950000	
	Mung bean	33	413333	28	825000	
	Onion	75	400000	50	750000	
	Pomegranate	100	400000	45	766667	
	Poppy	89	459821	59	850857	
	Tobacco	38	400000	25	775000	
	Watermelon	58	376667	67	850000	
	Wheat	74	457211	50	858311	27
Central						
	Bean	46	400000	29	758333	
	Carrot	25	400000			
	Cauliflower	58	386667	38	775000	
	Cotton	82	404508	46	776603	9
	Cucumber	50	350000	25	700000	
	Grape	50	400000	50	1000000	
	Maize	69	402157	44	793838	13
	Mung bean	40	409600	25	814286	
	Okra	83	350000	75	700000	
	Onion	44	393333	33	755556	
	Peanut	44	405000			
	Poppy	91	403646	57	788643	
	Tobacco	25	400000			
	Watermelon	39	404545	36	828889	
	Wheat	84	402950	50	782333	31

[7] Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), Farming Systems of Nad-e-Ali District of Helmand, Fifteen Report, Part VI. August 1992

Southern					
Cotton	72	443704	49	831154	
Grape	50	350000	50	700000	
Maize	55	434078	41	844200	
Mung bean	45	462500			
Poppy	81	437909	52	806273	
Sesame	25	500000			
Wheat	68	438018	46	815818	25

3.4 Farm Power

The survey confirmed that oxen, tractors and threshers were the main sources of farm power. A total of 8,359 oxen, 2,801 tractors and 325 threshers were reported in all the areas surveyed. Oxen ownership was less common in Marja and Nad-e-Ali than anywhere else, but the use of tractors was more wide spread. The reasons for this maybe because Marja and Nad-e-Ali are plain areas, and the size of the farms are medium (10-25 jeribs) to large (>25 jeribs). Consequently, tractors can be more effectively used in those districts (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Farm Power

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Total No. of Oxen	Average oxen/ Village	Total No. of tractors	Average Tractors/ Village	Total No. of Threshers	Average threshers per village
Baghni	41	886	22	44	1	0	0
Baghran	162	3154	19	5	0	0	0
Kajaki	120	1009	8	135	1	1	0.01
Musa Qala	100	313	3	252	3	16	0.16
Naw Zad	121	426	4	300	2	3	0.02
Sarban Qala	52	821	16	128	2	31	0.6
Washir	65	165	3	40	1	1	0.02
s/tot/Northern	661	6774	10	904	1	52	0.08
Bust	38	369	10	193	5	50	1.3
Marja	93	113	1	495	5	47	0.51
Nad-e-Ali	64	82	1	416	7	38	0.59
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	811	7	298	3	63	0.53
Nawa Barakzai	55	24	0	263	5	46	0.84
s/tot/Central	369	1399	4	1665	5	244	0.66
Garmser	102	166	2	204	2	26	0.25
Khanishin	12	20	2	28	2	3	0.25
s/tot/Southern	114	186	2	232	2	29	0.25
Total	**1144**	**8359**	**7**	**2801**	**2**	**325**	**0.28**

4. IRRIGATION SOURCES

Canals are the foremost source of irrigation water in the central zone that irrigates 98% of the total land. In the northern zone all sources provide water but karezes are the most important source irrigating over half (56%) of the land. In the southern zone, being desert, karezes and springs are not reported as irrigating any land, however, canals being the most important irrigation source irrigate 59,060 jerib of land. It is worth mentioning that the abnormal operation of the irrigation sources specially canals and karezes, which are severely damaged, are the foremost problems in both repatriation procedure and agricultural field. Therefore, they need urgent rehabilitation. Wells are used to irrigate only 11,321 jeribs (2%) of total land. (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Irrigation water sources

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Total jeribs irrigated by			
		Canals	Karezes	Springs	Wells
Baghni	41	0	2684	7008	0
Baghran	162	2943	8407	6279	0
Kajaki	120	1700	22885	1270	1385
Musa Qala	100	17363	7035	1410	2800
Naw Zad	121	80	33701	1387	2161
Sarban Qala	52	19162	2197	1000	650
Washir	65	210	7462	40	303
s/tot/Northern	661	41458	84371	18394	7299
Bust	38	27932	0	0	1378
Marja	93	99092	0	0	200
Nad-e-Ali	64	63136	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	60004	1115	150	100
Nawa Barakzai	55	39016	0	0	1824
s/tot/Central	369	289180	1115	150	3502
Garmser	102	52770	0	0	520
Khanishin	12	6290	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	59060	0	0	520
Total	**1144**	**389698**	**85486**	**18544**	**11321**

The highest replies for abnormality of canal water flow is recorded in northern and southern zones. While people were asked for the activities for their normal operation, they mentioned canal cleaning, repairing of diversion dams and related structures of canals. 472 villages had similar problems with karez and spring and people suggested the cleaning of karez channels and wells, extension of karezes and rehabilitation of springs. The condition of wells were recorded satisfactory. Unless one village (Krghak of Musa Qala district) is recorded for abnormality of water flow and suggested digging for the normal operation of it. (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Normality of water flow

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Canal		Karez		Spring		Wells	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Baghni	41	0	0	0	8	0	33	0	0
Baghran	162	8	34	2	64	50	24	0	0
Kajaki	120	1	1	5	102	7	5	32	0
Musa Qala	100	11	47	0	36	1	6	20	1
Naw Zad	121	1	0	10	88	3	19	16	0
Sarban Qala	52	7	33	0	11	0	1	2	0
Washir	65	1	2	1	60	1	0	8	0
s/tot/Northern	661	29	117	18	369	62	88	78	1
Bust	38	13	25	0	0	0	0	12	0
Marja	93	72	21	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	57	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	57	52	0	13	0	2	3	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	20	35	0	0	0	0	10	0
s/tot/Central	369	219	140	0	13	0	2	26	0
Garmser	102	51	51	0	0	0	0	5	0
Khanishin	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	51	63	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	**1144**	**299**	**320**	**18**	**382**	**62**	**90**	**109**	**1**

5. LIVESTOCK

Animal husbandry is another significant economic activity and the selling of livestock and livestock products represents a major proportion of income for the households. In addition, donkeys, camels and horses are a valuable means of transportation in the areas surveyed.

A total of 184,800 cattle, 53,607 sheep and goats, 48,881 donkeys, 5,798 camels and 405 horses were recorded in all the areas under survey (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Livestock

District	No. of villages surveyed	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Camel	Donkey	Horse
Baghni	41	9735	23616	50	2939	0
Baghran	162	11715	56910	1588	5455	53
Kajaki	120	15494	37740	200	5115	25
Musa Qala	100	20831	37987	320	5041	65
Naw Zad	121	13098	98910	1020	6714	29
Sarban Qala	52	11001	26846	105	3633	65
Washir	65	3947	25945	110	2103	2
s/tot/Northern	661	85821	307954	3393	31000	239
Bust	38	13280	28580	1110	3424	110
Marja	93	24844	47371	311	2689	11
Nad-e-Ali	64	18592	23490	0	2188	20
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	18949	40284	130	4736	22
Nawa Barakzai	55	9911	23180	0	1844	0
s/tot/Central	369	85576	162905	1551	14881	163
Garmser	102	12028	57020	399	2445	3
Khanishin	12	1375	8200	455	555	0
s/tot/Southern	114	13403	65220	854	3000	3
Total	**1144**	**184800**	**536079**	**5798**	**48881**	**405**

Four districts namely Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa Barakzai, Washir and Naw Zad were reported as having veterinary clinic. The clinics of Nahr-e-Saraj and Washir are funded by VARA, while clinics of Nawa Barakzai and Naw Zad are funded by MCI and FAO, respectively. Only two veterinarians were working in the clinic located in Nawa Barakzai. Four paravets and 15 vaccinators/BVWs were reported in all of Helmand. A total of 24 BVWs were reported to work privately.

Health problems experienced by the livestock included: premature birth, anthrax, black disease, CCPP, CRD, cattle pest, cough, enterotoxemia, ephemeral fever, FMD, fever, hepatitis, lameness, liver fluke, lung worm, mange and mite, measles, mouth rot, newcastle, orfe, pox, TB and worms.

6. EDUCATION

The survey teams found that there were no modern schools in the surveyed areas. Thus, all educational institutions reported here are madrassas (religious schools). Three types of madrassas were identified in the surveyed areas:

i. The village mosque is where children from the same village are taught by the village mosque mulla;

ii. The primary madrassa is where children from several villages come together in a large mosque or in the buildings of former schools and are taught by several mullas from the different villages;

iii. The Jehadi madrassa is a high level madrassa in which children who graduate from primary madrassas receive religious training. This kind of madrassa is usually located in the province or district center. It generally has dormitories and other privileges in comparison to the other types of madrassas. Since the students are adolescents, they take part in fighting and this is why the majority of Jehadi madrassas were closed during the survey.

Of 1,144 villages surveyed, 356 villages stated that their children attended the primary madrassas. In total, 18,369 boys and 30 girls were taught by 1,050 male teachers in the primary madrassas. In addition, 794 villages had village mosques where 38,965 male and 303 female students were studying. No female teachers were employed in either the primary madrassas or village mosques Most of households sent their children to madrassas outside their own villages. The transportation means used by the students for going to the nearest school outside the villages include bicycle (27%) and tractor (1%), but the majority of students (73%) go by foot (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Education Facilities

Districts	Village Mosque				Primary madrassa			
	NO of Villages surveyed	Villages with village mosque	No. of Students		Villages sending their children to Primary madrassas	No. of male teachers	No. of students	
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
Baghni	41	41	1958	0	3	8	90	0
Baghran	162	132	4548	0	18	55	990	0
Kajaki	120	105	3877	15	5	26	365	0
Musa Qala	100	63	3706	6	30	75	1410	0
Naw Zad	121	57	3503	0	50	156	3425	0
Sarban Qala	52	48	3346	15	27	157	1240	0
Washir	65	58	1344	5	9	21	350	0
s/tot/Northern	661	504	22282	41	142	498	7870	0
Bust	38	37	4069	100	2	4	40	0
Marja	93	17	895	47	74	177	3980	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	7	378	35	56	202	3571	30
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	83	4978	40	55	122	2153	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	51	2322	0	5	14	190	0
s/tot/Central	369	195	12642	222	192	519	9934	30
Garmser	102	87	3765	40	20	29	515	0
Khanishin	12	8	276	0	2	4	50	0
s/tot/Southern	114	95	4041	40	22	33	565	0
Total	**1144**	**794**	**38965**	**303**	**356**	**1050**	**18369**	**30**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Helmand province in south-western Afghanistan was once a part of Kandahar before it became known as Girishk in 1960. It has an area of 59,721 square kilometers and is bordered by the provinces of Nimruz in the west, Ghor in the north, Uruzgan in the north-east and Kandahar in the east. In the south Helmand touches on the state of Pakistan.[1] The population of Helmand (except Deshu) was estimated at 1,139,092.[2]

The major mountains include the Baghran, Naw Zad, Khanishin, Malik Dokan, and Kushtagan. The main rivers in this province are the Helmand, Arghandab, Musa Qala, Naw Zad, Kajaki, and Bani. Administratively, Helmand is divided into 15 districts namely Baghran, Bust, Garmser, Kajaki, Khanishin, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa Barakzai, Sarban Qala, Washir, Musa Qala, Naw Zad, Nad-e-Ali, Dishu, while Marja and Baghni are newly created districts.[3]

1.2 Objectives

The Baseline survey, carried out at the village level, was originally conceived with two main objectives. The first objective was to group all the villages by some measure of the extent of deprivation; the second objective, to provide a set of data that can be used as a benchmark. A by product of this survey is a better understanding of the geographical extent of settlement vis-à-vis social, economic and physical parameters considered important by the inhabitants.

In accordance with the survey, the emphasis of the objectives was placed on the following:

- To find out the size of the village;
- To provide data on the availability of basic services such as health, veterinary, education, water and sanitation, etc;
- To identify the accessibility of roads, markets, agriculture inputs, etc;
- To ascertain the basic economic activities of the surveyed areas; and
- To establish the broad socio-economic status of the districts: landless, IDPs, returnees and women-headed households.

1.3 Survey Method

A survey questionnaire covering questions related to significant aspects of the villages was prepared. All questions were discussed with the supervisors and enumerators during training. Three experienced survey teams (6 enumerators, 3 supervisors, and one field coordinator) underwent training and conducted the field survey. Each survey team, consisting of one supervisor, two enumerators and one local guide, conducted the survey at the village level. The supervisors were responsible for overseeing the fieldwork of the two enumerators and checking questionnaires on the

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[1] Adamec, L.W., Farah and South-western Afghanistan, Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan, Vol.2, Akademische Druck –u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz, Austria, 1973.

[2] Due to insecurity Deshu district was not surveyed.

[3] The districts are recently separated from Nad-e-Ali and Baghran respectively under the authority of the Taliban.

The teachers' salaries were mostly paid by the local community. In the limited number of other cases, the salaries were paid by the government, parents of pupils, or through the zakat charity system. There were only four villages where teachers received no payment (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Payment of teachers' salaries

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Number of villages replied for: Government	NGO	Parents of pupils	Community	Not paid
Baghni	41	2	0	0	0	0
Baghran	162	3	0	0	3	0
Kajaki	120	5	0	0	0	0
Musa Qala	100	0	0	1	17	0
Naw Zad	121	4	0	0	30	1
Sarban Qala	52	3	0	0	2	2
Washir	65	2	0	1	2	0
S/tot/Northern	661	19	0	2	54	3
Bust	38	1	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	1	0	2	29	1
Nad-e-Ali	64	0	0	1	24	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	3	0	0	13	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	1	0	0	1	0
S/tot/Central	369	6	0	3	67	1
Garmser	102	3	0	0	2	0
Khanishin	12	1	0	0	0	0
S/tot/Southern	114	4	0	0	2	0
Total	**1144**	**29**	**0**	**5**	**123**	**4**

The primary madrassas were most commonly built by the community, but in some cases the madrassas were built with the assistance of government or private funds. Only one madrassa building was constructed by an NGO (ESAR) in Nad-e-Ali district (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Madrassa building sources

District	No. of villages surveyed	Madrassa having building	No. of villages replied for the building being			
			Built Private	Built by *NGO	Governmental	Community
Baghni	41	2	0	0	0	2
Baghran	162	5	1	0	2	2
Kajaki	120	2	0	0	0	4
Musa Qala	100	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	13	0	0	3	9
Sarban Qala	52	5	0	0	2	3
Washir	65	3	0	0	2	2
S/tot/Northern	661	30	1	0	9	22
Bust	38	1	0	0	1	0
Marja	93	15	2	0	0	13
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	0	1	3	15
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	5	0	0	2	3
Nawa Barakzai	55	2	0	0	1	1
S/tot/Central	369	42	2	1	7	32
Garmser	102	4	2	0	1	1
Khanishin	12	1	0	0	1	0
S/tot/Southern	114	5	2	0	2	1
Total	**1144**	**77**	**5**	**1**	**18**	**55**

*ESAR

Of the 77 primary madrassas (with buildings) in the surveyed areas, 54 were undamaged and 23 damaged - there were no buildings totally destroyed (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Building status of madrassas

District	No. of villages surveyed	Madrassa having building	Number of villages replied for Status of building as		
			Undamaged	Damaged	Destroyed
Baghni	41	2	1	1	0
Baghran	162	5	4	0	0
Kajaki	120	2	3	0	0
Musa Qala	100	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	13	12	1	0
Sarban Qala	52	5	3	2	0
Washir	65	3	3	0	0
s/tot/Northern	661	30	26	4	0
Bust	38	1	0	1	0
Marja	93	15	9	6	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	8	11	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	5	5	0	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	2	2	0	0
s/tot/Central	369	42	24	18	0
Garmser	102	4	3	1	0
Khanishin	12	1	1	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	5	4	1	0
Total	**1144**	**77**	**51**	**23**	**0**

Of 1,144 villages surveyed, 788 villages did not send their children to school. The vast majority of villages (756) stated that the reason for not sending their children to school was due to the simple fact that no schools existed. Lack of high level madrassas was another obstacle in way of sending children to school. A small number of villages (6) considered the sending of their children to school of little value because nothing was learnt. Six villages stated that their children were taught by the village mulla. Surprisingly, only one village responded that the reason for not sending their children to school was because it would prevent the children from working. One village (Khalamat of Baghran) stated that there were not enough seats for the newly admitted students (see Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Reasons for not going to school

District	No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages Replied for Yes	No. of villages Replied for No	No. of villages replied for sending children to school: This village	Other place	A	B	C	D	E	F
Baghni	41	3	38	2	1	0	37	1	0	0	0
Baghran	162	18	144	6	12	0	139	0	0	0	1
Kajaki	120	5	115	5	0	0	115	0	0	0	0
Musa Qala	100	30	70	18	12	4	64	2	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	50	71	34	16	2	67	1	0	1	0
Sarban Qala	52	27	25	7	20	0	25	0	0	0	0
Washir	65	9	56	6	5	0	56	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Northern	661	142	519	78	66	6	503	4	0	1	1
Bust	38	2	36	1	1	0	36	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	74	19	31	43	3	13	1	1	1	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	56	8	23	33	3	2	1	0	2	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	55	64	17	38	1	61	0	0	2	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	5	50	2	3	0	49	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Central	369	192	177	74	118	7	161	2	1	5	0
Garmser	102	20	82	5	15	0	82	0	0	0	0
Khanishin	12	2	10	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	22	92	6	16	0	92	0	0	0	0
Total	1144	356	788	158	200	13	756	6	1	6	1

Reasons

A. Lack of high level madrassa
B. No school
C. Taught by the village mulla
D. Can not attend work
E. Can not learn anything
F. No enough seats for new admitted children

7. HEALTH

In all districts surveyed, only seven clinics were found. The medical staff of the clinics included 13 male doctors, one female doctor, 16 male nurses, three female nurses, 23 male health workers, and one female health worker. A total of 28 trained dayas (mid-wives) and 4,618 untrained dayas were reported in the surveyed areas. Four of the clinics were undamaged, while the other three clinic buildings were damaged. Five of the clinics were funded by the government and two others were funded by IBNSINA and MCI (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Health clinics

District	Main Village	Type of clinic	No. of bed	Doctors Male	Doctors Female	Nurses Male	Nurses Female	Health workers Male	Health workers Female	Funding source	status of building
Naw Zad	Barakzai	C1	40	5	0	6	0	2	1	Govt/ IBNSINA	Undamaged
Marja	Block 7-F	C2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	Government	Undamaged
Nad-e-Ali	Uzbakan	C2	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	Government	Damaged
Nad-e-Ali	Loy Bagh	C2	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	Government	Damaged
Nahr-e-Saraj	Deh Adam Khan	C1	10	4	0	2	3	9	0	Government	Undamaged
Nawa Barakzai	Basolan	C2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	IBNSINA	Damaged
Garmser	Laki	C2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	MCI	Undamaged

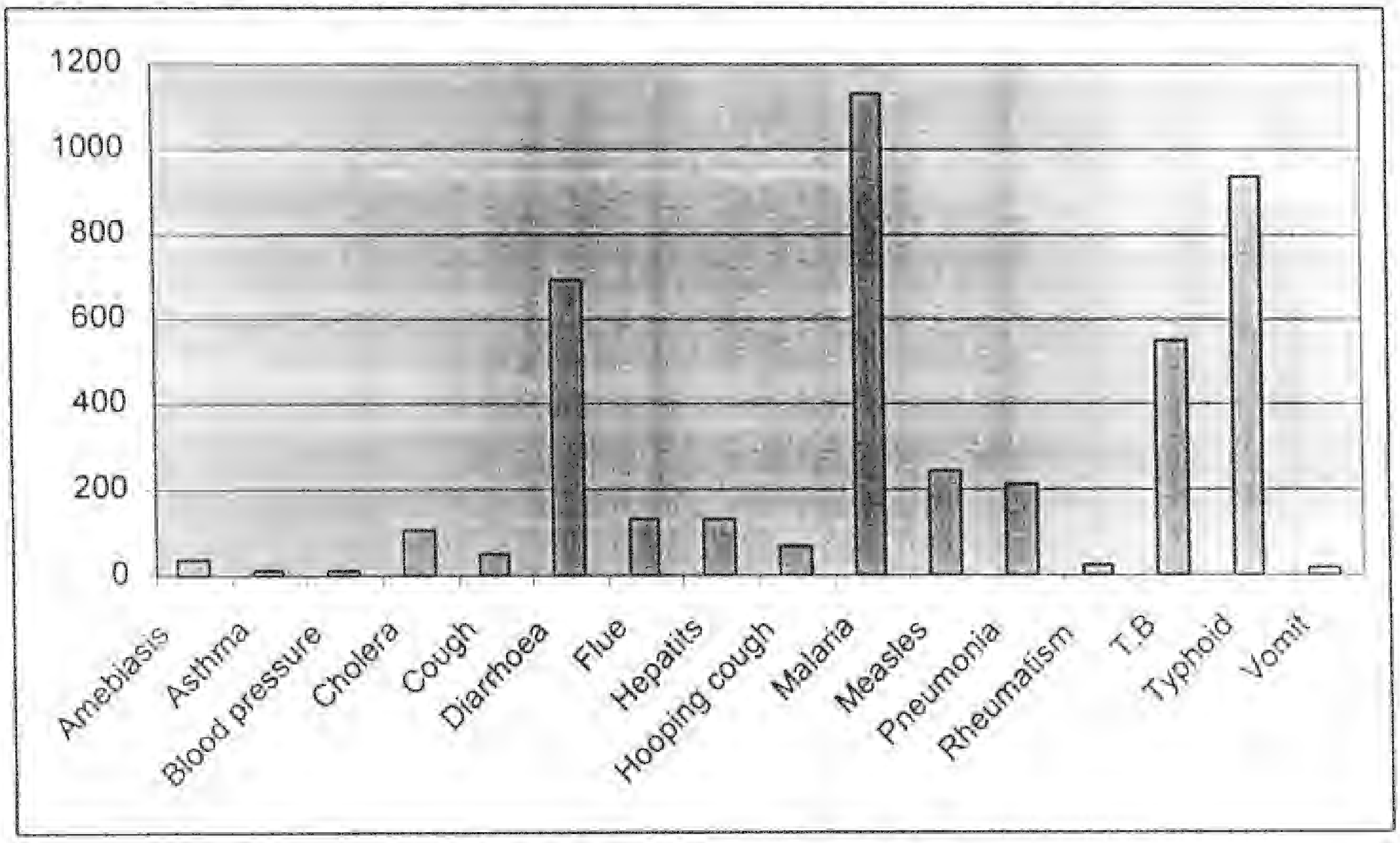
In case of illness 91% of the villages visited the doctor, 7% would see a religious person, and only two percent would go to traditional healer and health worker (see Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Place where people go to when they get sick

District	No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages replied for: Doctor	Health worker	Traditional healer	Religious person
Baghni	41	41	0	0	1
Baghran	162	156	3	2	17
Kajaki	120	118	0	14	5
Musa Qala	100	95	1	0	10
Naw Zad	121	113	1	0	20
Sarban Qala	52	52	0	0	0
Washir	65	65	0	0	0
s/tot/Northern	661	640	5	16	53
Bust	38	34	1	0	6
Marja	93	93	2	0	25
Nad-e-Ali	64	63	1	0	5
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	119	0	0	1
Nawa Barakzai	55	55	0	0	0
s/tot/Central	369	364	4	0	37
Garmser	102	101	1	0	1
Khanishin	12	12	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	113	1	0	1
Total	**1144**	**1117**	**10**	**16**	**91**

The major health problems experienced by the people were: malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, TB, measles, amebiasis, asthma, blood pressure, rheumatism, hepatitis, flu, hooping cough, pneumonia, and cholera (see Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Major health problems



To visit the nearest clinic 57% of villages relied on a car, 42% traveled by foot, and only one percent used bicycles, motorcycles and tractors.

8. DRUG USE

The enumerators faced difficulties in determining the existence of addicts due to the reluctance of the villagers to provide the information. The surveyors did, however, attempt to establish the extent of drug use in the surveyed areas.

Table 8.1: Drug use in all areas surveyed

People in community who use drugs	No. of villages replied for					
	Opium		Heroin		Hashish	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A few (less than 10)	17	1	5	0	68	0
Quite a lot (10-50)	7	1	2	0	14	1
Many (over 50)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Children (under 16)	3	0	1	0	3	0
Youth (17-25)	20	2	6	0	51	1
Adults (26-50)	6	0	2	0	33	1
Old people (over 50)	0	0	0	0	18	0

The drugs most commonly used in the villages surveyed were hashish and opium. The youth age group of 17-25 years had the highest number of addicts, followed by the adult group of 26-50 years.

Heroin was reportedly used in some of the villages but the number of addicts was far fewer compared to other drugs. The majority of villages replied that drug addiction effected less than ten people in their village. This supports the idea that although the surveyed sites are opium poppy growing areas, fortunately the number of drug addicts is not as high as the availability of the drugs. A few replies were received for quite a lot (10-50) female addicts aged (17-50) in all over Helmand (see Table 8.1).

9. LAND MINES

The existence of mines in grazing land near the villages was most common around the northern area specially Musa Qala district. Central districts receiving 30 replies were also affected by mines. However, southern sites were less affected. Other areas affected by mines included agricultural land, houses, roads, forests, irrigation systems, drains, mountains, deserts near villages, and the nearby hills of the villages (see Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Mine location

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	No. of villages replied for existence of mines near						
		Houses	road	Agricultural land	Irrigation system	forest near the village	grazing land near the village	Other
Baghni	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghran	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kajaki	120	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Musa Qala	100	1	2	3	0	1	24	2
Naw Zad	121	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Sarban Qala	52	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Washir	65	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Northern	661	1	4	4	0	1	34	4
Bust	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marja	93	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nad-e-Ali	64	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	1	0	1	0	0	14	4
Nawa Barakzai	55	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
s/tot/Central	369	4	0	3	1	1	16	7
Garmser	102	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Khanishin	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1144	6	4	7	1	2	51	11

List of others
Drains
Mountains
Desert near the village
Nearest hills

A total of 338 deaths and 290 injuries were reported in the areas surveyed. 1,128 villages stated that they listened to the New Home, New Life programme on the BBC. Mine awareness programmes have been carried out in 20% of villages in the surveyed areas (see Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Mine victims

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	No. of deaths	No. of Injuries	No. of villages replied for: Mine awareness education	No. of villages replied for: Listen to New Home New Life on the radio
Baghni	41	0	0	1	41
Baghran	162	0	0	1	158
Kajaki	120	34	18	3	120
Musa Qala	100	229	186	38	98
Naw Zad	121	18	5	10	115
Sarban Qala	52	4	0	26	52
Washir	65	0	0	11	65
s/tot/Northern	661	285	209	90	649
Bust	38	0	0	6	36
Marja	93	1	7	22	91
Nad-e-Ali	64	34	48	31	64
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	14	23	37	119
Nawa Barakzai	55	0	0	13	55
s/tot/Central	369	49	78	109	365
Garmser	102	4	3	27	102
Khanishin	12	0	0	2	12
s/tot/Southern	114	4	3	29	114
Total	**1144**	**338**	**290**	**228**	**1128**

10. UN AGENCIES/NGOs ACTIVITIES

A total of thirteen governmental and non-governmental organizations were undertaking projects in the surveyed areas. Their field of activities included animal vaccination, construction of concrete rings and small bridges, mine clearance and awareness, distribution of improved seeds, rehabilitation of drains, human vaccination, construction of protection wall, rehabilitation of Bughra and other canals, rehabilitation of karez, sanitation, syphone construction and well and hand pump construction.

UNICEF, DACAAR and MCI are the agencies working all over Helmand. However, attention is mostly focused on northern Helmand (for their names and activities see table 10.1).

Table 10.1: List of UN agencies and NGOs and their activities

Zone	No. of Village	NGO	Activity
Northern	7	DACAAR	Sanitation
	159	DACAAR	Well construction and hand pump
	1	Unknown	Construction of concret ring
	2	Unknown	Well construction and hand pump
	1	Government	Human vaccination
	1	H.C.I	Mine awareness
	22	HI	Mine awareness
	5	MCI	Animal vaccination

	9	MCI	Construction of concret ring
	1	MCI	Construction of small bridge
	13	MCI	Distribution of Improved seed
	4	MCI	Protection wall
	3	MCI	Rehabilitation of karez
	1	MCI	Syphone construction
	3	MDC	Demining
	1	OMAR	Demining
	3	OMAR	Mine awareness
	1	PUB.HEALTH	Human vaccination
	333	UNICEF	Human vaccination
	5	Unknown	Demining
	8	Unknown	Human vaccination
	5	Unknown	Mine awareness
	8	Unknown	Mine clearance and awareness
	2	Unknown	Rehabilitation of karez
	1	VARA	Animal clinic
s/tot/Northern	599		
Central	1	Unknown	Rehabilitation of karez
	1	Unknown	Well construction and hand pump
	2	Unknown	Drainage
	137	DACAAR	Well construction and hand pump
	1	Government	Rehabilitation of Nahrsaraj Canal
	11	HAFO	Rehabilitation of Bughra Canal
	9	HI	Mine Clearance and awareness
	2	MCI	Construction of small bridge
	5	MCI	Distribution of Improved seed
	1	MCI	Drainage
	1	MCI	Mine awareness
	82	MCI	Rehabilitation of Bughra Canal
	1	MCI	Rehabilitation of Canal
	1	MDC	Mine clearance and awareness
	3	OMAR	Demining
	22	OMAR	Mine awareness
	5	OMAR	Mine clearance and awareness
	6	UNICEF	Animal vaccination
	238	UNICEF	Human vaccination
	9	Unknown	Animal vaccination
	4	Unknown	Distribution of Improved seed
	9	Unknown	Human vaccination
	4	Unknown	Mine awareness
	11	Unknown	Mine clearance and awareness
	1	Unknown	Rehabilitation of Bughra Canal
	1	Unknown	Well construction and hand pump
s/tot/Central	568		
Southern	45	DACAAR	Well construction and hand pump
	1	MCI	Distribution of Improved seed
	1	MCI	Human calinic
	11	OMAR	Mine clearance and awareness
	1	UNHCR	Rehabilitation of Canal
	112	UNICEF	Human vaccination
s/tot/Southern	171		

11. APPENDIX
Survey Questionnaire

VILLAGE BASELINE SURVEY OF HELMAND PROVINCE 1999

Date of Data Collection ____________________ Enumerator's Code ____________________
No. of Interviewees in the group ___________
Name of active interviewees ________________ ________________ ________________

	Name	Code
Province		
District		
Main Village/Area		
Sub-Village		

ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VILLAGE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Population

1. Total population of the village(except Kochi) Male________ Female_____________
2. Total No. of households[8] in the village _____________
3. No. of households headed by women (financially) _____________
4. Total population of Kochi who regularly visit the village _____________
5. No. of households owning land _____________
6. No. of landless households (including landless sharecroppers) _____________

7. What are other main employment sources in the village than farming?

Employment Sources	Adults		Children under 15	
	Male	Female	Boys	Girls
Principal source				
Secondary source				
Tertiary source				

B. Repatriation

1. No. of returned households in the village ____________
2. No. of households still: Refugee ____________ Displaced ____________
3. How many households have moved into this village in the past five years? _________
4. Main problems in returning of refugee or displaced households ____________

[8] The household is defined as a group of people either related by blood or cultural association that live together sharing the same kitchen and living expenses.

day of their completion. All three teams worked simultaneously in the targeted district. When all the villages in one district were surveyed they moved to another district.

For the purpose of this survey, a village was defined as a congregation of households having a separate and distinct boundary for its agricultural land. It was the most practical and accurate way because every villager knows the boundaries of their agricultural land. Furthermore, it was also recognized by its inhabitants as a social entity suitable for representation by a common shura. One survey form was completed for each such village regardless of its size. The survey covered all villages in the targeted districts.

From each village prominent residents (tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals) gathered for a group interview, with at least one interviewee being the village elder. The average number of people who participated in the group interview was seven, but this varied according to the size of the village.

After the completion of the interviews, the forms were checked (by the supervisor), cross-checked (by the field coordinator), and edited for possible correction. Each enumerator carried a notebook to record some important information which was not covered in the questionnaire. For example, it was found that certain areas which were defined as one village were in actuality more than one village or vice versa. This information noted by the enumerators is important for insuring an accurate profile of Helmand, which can be used to update ProMIS maps.

In each survey site, all parts of the questionnaire were filled and the map of each survey site was marked according to the instructions given during training. The ASU Field Coordinator supervised and monitored the fieldwork of this survey and the performance of supervisors.

Enumerators were debriefed at the end of fieldwork. Both the training and debriefing of the enumerators took place in Peshawar.

As part of the method, the ASU Manager and ACBAR Co-ordinator visited the surveyed areas during the survey and monitored the survey's progress .

The survey report includes an analysis of the patterns of human settlement, covering the validity of the concept of the village as used for the survey and the relationship between villages, village clusters and districts.

The ASU's Survey Consultant conducted research in Peshawar (ARIC) and gathered information from UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities working in Helmand. The information is compiled in a separate volume by the name of Helmand Profile.

a.	Lack of shelter	g.	Don't have enough resources to restart cultivation
b.	Lack of food	h.	Damaged irrigation system
c.	Lack of employment opportunities	i.	Mines/UXO
d.	Lack of law & order	j.	Lack of education facilities
e.	Lack of safe drinking water	k.	Lack of environmental sanitation system
f.	Non-availability of basic health facilities	l.	Other (specify)____________________

C. Drinking Water Sources

What are the primary and secondary drinking water sources in the village ?

Season	Primary sources	Secondary sources
Wet		
Dry		

a. River/Canal
b. Covered well with pump
c. Covered well without pump
d. Open well
e. Pipe water
f. Pond
g. Spring
h. Karez

D. Market, Access Road and Transportation

1. Is there any shop in the village ? Yes_______ No_______
If Yes, No. of them ____________

1.1 Availability of essential commodities :

Commodities	Availability		
	Easily	Occasionally	Not available
Kerosene			
Matches			
Cloths			
Medicine			
Salt			
Tea			
Sugar			

2. Distance to the nearest market ____________ hours_____________ minutes
By ______________________ (mode of transport)

2.1. Do the villagers take their products to market outside the village? Yes ______ No _____
If Yes, list them:

Product	Market	Product	Market

3. How long does it take to get to the district center? ________ hours _______ minutes
By _______________________ (mode of transport)

3.1 Location of the village from the district center _____________

N	S	E	W
NE	NW	SE	SW

4. Is there any access road to the village? Yes_____ No_____
5. If Yes, what is the condition of the road? ____________ (Enumerator's observation)

a. Non-motorable earth road
b. Motorable earth road (fair weather)
c. Motorable earth road (all weather)

6. If a, distance to the nearest road ________ hours _______ minutes
By _____________________ (mode of transportation)

7. What kind of transportation is used by villagers ? List them in order of importance.
Vehicle ________ Horse __________
Motorcycle ________ Donkey __________
Bicycle ________ Camel __________
Other(specify)__________________ __________

II. AGRICULTURE

A. Agricultural Land of the Village

Seasons	Cultivated (jeribs)		Not cultivated (jeribs)		Total Jerib	Acreage of grazing land in village, if any
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed		
This summer						
Last winter						

B. Main Crops Grown and Yield per Jerib

Crop	Yield (Mann/Jerib)	
	Irrigated	Rainfed

Note:(One Mann=4.5 Kg)

1. Major agriculture problems ______________
   a. Irrigation water
   b. Farm power (oxen/tractor)
   c. Mines
   d. Insects
   e. Crop disease
   f. Rats/Mice
   g. Improved Seed
   h. Fertilizer
   i. Other(specify)____________________

C. Use of Improved Seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical (Common practice in village)

Crop	Fertilizer				Improved Seed (Kg/J)	Name of Agrochemical used
	White		Gray			
	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag		

D. Farm Power

1. No. of oxen ___________
2. No. of tractors ___________
3. No. of threshers ___________

III. IRRIGATION

1. Irrigation water sources and total jerib of irrigated land

Irrigation water sources	Canal	Karez	Spring	Wells
Total (jerib) of land irrigated by				
Normality of water flow (Yes/No*)				

*1.1 If no, what kind of work should be done for the normal operation of them ?

Canal					
Karez					
Spring					
Well					

a. Canal cleaning
b. Repairing of diversion dam
c. Repairing of related structures
d. Cleaning of Karez channel
e. Extension of Karez
f. Cleaning of Karez wells
g. Other(specify)__________________

IV. LIVESTOCK

1. No. of livestock in the village owned by the villagers ?

Type	Number	Type	Number
Cattle (except oxen)		Donkey	
Sheep/Goat		Horse	
Camel		Other(specify)	

2. Is there veterinary clinic in the village ? Yes _______ No _______
If Yes, funding source _______________

a. Government
b. Community
c. NGOs ___________________________
d. Other(specify)____________________

No. of verterinarian	No. of Para Vet	No. of vaccinator/BVW

If No, is there any BVW available in the village ? Yes ________ No _______
If Yes, Number ______________

3. Major animal health problems

___________ ____________ ____________ _____________ ______________

V. EDUCATION

1. Do people send their children to the schools/madrasas ? Yes _______ No _______ If Yes, where ? this village _____________ other place _________
If No, why ? ____

____

2. If there is a school in this village, ask question 2 to 5 from the headmaster of the school.

Level	Primary		Middle		Lycee	
Type	No. of students		No. of students		No. of students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Boys		XXXXXX		XXXXXX		XXXXXX
Girls	XXXXXX		XXXXXX		XXXXXX	
Mixed						

3. Total number of teachers in this school Male ___________ Female ___________
3.1 Who pays the teachers ? ______________

a. Government
b. NGOs _________________
c. Parents of pupils
d. Community
e. Not paid
f. Other(specify)______________

4. Does the school have building ? Yes ________ No ________
If Yes, is it ________________

a. Private
b. Built by NGO ______________
c. Governmental
d. Built by Community

4.1 What is the status of building ? ________________

a. Undamaged b. Damage c. Destroyed

5. Is there any Home school in the village ? Yes ________ No ________
If Yes, total number of students in this school Male ________ Female ________

6. If there is no school in the village, how far is the nearest school ?
________ hours ________ minutes By ______________ (mode of transport)

VI. HEALTH

1. Is there any health facilities in the village ? Yes ______ No ________ (if yes, ask question 1.1 to 7 from the clinic in-charge)
1.1 Type of the health facility ______________ bed capacity ________________

2. No. of doctors Male ______________ Female ________________
3. No. of nurses Male ______________ Female ________________
4. No. of health workers Male ______________ Female ________________
5. Funding source ________________

a. Government
b. NGOs /UN________________
c. Community
d. Other(specify)______________

6. Does the health facility have its own building ? Yes ________ No ________

If Yes, what is the status of the building ? ____________________

a. Undamaged
b. Damage
c. Destroyed

7. Major health problems:

1.__________________ 2.____________________ 3.____________________

4.__________________ 5.____________________ 6.____________________

8. If there is no health facility in the village, how far is the nearest clinic ?

__________ hours __________ minutes By ______________ (mode of transport)

9. No. of daya available in the village Trained ________ Untrained ________

10. Where do most people go when they are sick: Doctor ______ Health Worker________

Traditional Healer(e.g. Hakim, ect.)________ Religious Person(e.g. Pir, ect.) _______

Any other (pl. specify) ____

VII. DRUG USE

1. Do you think there are people in your community who use drugs ? Yes _____ No _____
If Yes, who are they (please tick all responses)

People in community who use drugs	Opium		Heroin		Hashish		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A few (less than 10)								
Quite a lot (10-50)								
Many (over 50)								
Children (under 16)								
Youth (17-25)								
Adults (26-50)								
Old people (over 50)								

2. What is the most frequently consumed drug ? __________________

VIII. LAND MINES

1. Are there any mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) affecting the village? Yes ___ No____

If Yes, where are the mines/UXO ? __________________

a. In houses
b. In roads
c. In agricultural land
d. In irrigation system
e. In forest near village
f. In grazing land near village
g. Other ____________________

2. Have there been any deaths or injuries due to mines/UXO in this village? Yes___ No___
If Yes:

a. No. of deaths ____________ b. No. of injuries ______________

3. Has anybody carried out mine awareness education needed in this village?
Yes ______ No ______

4. Do you listen to New Home New Life on the radio ? Yes _________ No ________

IX. UN AGENCIES/NGOs ACTIVITIES

1. Are there any UN agency/NGOs and governmental organization working in this village at present or during the past 5 years ? Yes _________ No _______

If yes:

Name of organization	Type of activity

Comments of enumerator, if any:

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Population

The survey results indicate that there are a total of 117,042 households living in 1144 villages of Helmand. The total percentage of households present in the surveyed area was 56% in the north, 37% in the center and 7% in the south. The data reflects the fact that people mostly dwell in northern and central areas where water is easily available and the land is suitable for cultivation. On the other hand the southern area is less populated because of its poor safety, insecurity, while the area is predominantly desert. The average household size contained nine members. Thus the total population can be estimated at 1,053,378 people, with 529,454 males and 544,181 females. Out of the total number of households, 35,689 (30%) were found to be landless, and 81,353 (70%) land owners- confirmation that the majority of the inhabitants are involved in farming. Culturally, almost all Afghan households are headed by men, however, 5,390 households were found to be headed by women. Kochi households regularly visiting the areas were estimated at 12,992 most of whom (6,548) were found around the main Helmand irrigation scheme with its rich grazing areas for livestock (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Population

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Total House-hold	Number of Males	Number of Females	Households who are Kochi	land owners	landless	headed by women
Baghni	41	5062	21698	21891	64	4205	857	377
Baghran	162	8868	41048	41977	137	6729	2139	377
Kajaki	120	10268	46098	46529	56	8034	2234	685
Musa Qala	100	18880	84866	88132	1177	13836	5044	716
Naw Zad	121	13073	59210	62440	4643	8849	4224	410
Sarban Qala	52	6529	30142	32349	36	4949	1580	289
Washir	65	3094	13965	14730	77	2673	421	196
s/tot/Northern	661	65774	297027	308048	6190	49275	16499	3050
Bust	38	6424	28786	30499	394	4474	1950	678
Marja	93	12337	57539	58374	5372	8591	3746	497
Nad-e-Ali	64	6886	31340	29020	176	3646	3240	243
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	11981	52228	53868	452	7121	4860	283
Nawa Barakzai	55	5907	26114	26746	154	4215	1692	275
s/tot/Central	369	43535	196007	198507	6548	28047	15488	1976
Garmser	102	6873	31867	32854	234	3494	3379	319
Khanishin	12	860	4553	4772	20	537	323	45
s/tot/Southern	114	7733	36420	37626	254	4031	3702	364
Total	**1144**	**117042**	**529454**	**544181**	**12992**	**81353**	**35689**	**5390**

2.2 Employment Sources

Data collected across the surveyed areas showed that 859 villages considered daily labour (except farming) as the principal employment source, 54 villages as the secondary, and 11 villages as the tertiary source. For 92 villages shopkeeping was the principal source of employment, for 114 villages it was the secondary source of income, and for another 10 villages it was the tertiary employment source. Driving was the principal source of employment for 29

villages, the secondary source for 46 villages and the tertiary source for 17 villages. Other areas of employment are reported to be trader, carpenter, government posts, mason, auto-mechanic, dealer, tailor, watch repairer, shepherd and black smith (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Employment sources

Employment Source	Principal Source			Secondary Source		Tertiary source
	Male	Female	Boy	Male	Female	Male
Blacksmith	0	-	-	2	-	0
Carpentry	1	-	-	1	-	1
Daily working	859	-	6	54	-	11
Dealer	0	-	-	0	-	1
Driving	29	-	-	46	-	17
Embroidery	-	10	-	-	1	-
Govt official	10	-	-	4	-	3
Masonry	1	-	-	4	-	1
Mechanic	2	-	-	1	-	0
Rag weaving	-	4	-	-	1	-
Shepherd	1	-	-	1	-	0
Shopkeeping	92	-	-	114	-	10
Tailoring	0	2	-	3	1	2
Trading	26	-	-	39	-	10
Vendor	0	-	1	0	-	0
Watch repairing	0	-	-	1	-	1
No. of villages surveyed	1144					

The responsibilities of women in the surveyed areas are generally confined to the rearing of children and household work. However, a few sources of employment such as embroidery, rug weaving and tailoring were reported in the surveyed areas.

Boys under 15 worked as daily laborers and vendors in only seven villages from the surveyed area, but this does not include work on the farm. No employment source was reported for girls.

2.3 Repatriation

In the last five years 33,407 refugee and IDP households have returned to the surveyed areas. 12,007 refugee households, however, had still not returned from neighboring countries at the time of the survey. In terms of IDPs, 5,165 households were reported to still be living in other parts of Afghanistan. The existence of more opportunities for daily working, conducive conditions for cultivation, especially opium poppy, along with safety in the surveyed areas, induced the internal migration of 6,726 households to Helmand province, specially to the central zone (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Repatriation

District	No. of Village Surveyed	Household who are [4]Returnee	[5]Migrants	Total	No. of households still Refugee	Displaced	Total
Baghni	41	12	10	22	10	10	20
Baghran	162	88	207	295	64	190	254
Kajaki	120	47	196	243	43	159	202
Musa Qala	100	8429	956	9385	184	400	584
Naw Zad	121	1592	684	2276	1731	1129	2860
Sarban Qala	52	315	677	992	242	551	793
Washir	65	273	24	297	345	703	1048
S/tot/Northern	661	10756	2754	13510	2619	3142	5761
Bust	38	4613	379	4992	705	268	973
Marja	93	5031	909	5940	2716	398	3114
Nad-e-Ali	64	772	939	1711	535	74	609
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	2893	839	3732	688	347	1035
Nawa Barakzai	55	4039	172	4211	516	16	532
S/tot/Central	369	17348	3238	20586	5160	1103	6263
Garmser	102	4403	633	5036	2544	600	3144
Khanishin	12	900	101	1001	1684	320	2004
S/tot/Southern	114	5303	734	6037	4228	920	5148
Total	1144	33407	6726	40133	12007	5165	17172

2.4 Repatriation Problems

The lack of employment opportunities and shelter were the two main problems cited for the successful repatriation of refugees and IDPs. Lack of food was estimated the third major problem of the area surveyed. A total of 83 villages replied that the collective problems of cleaning and construction of drains, good living abroad, lack of land or land damaged by flooding, inadequate crop production, personal enemies, poor economy, salinity and water shortage were the main problems hindering the repatriation process. The damaged irrigation systems and poor education opportunities ranked fifth and sixth, respectively. Mines/UXO and lack of law and order were given the seventh and eighth priority.

The difficulty of having fewer resources to restart cultivation, the lack of safe drinking water, and limited access to basic health facilities were all considered less important for successful repatriation. This indicates what people perceive as their minor problems and their ability to adapt to such problems within the community (see Table 2.4).

[4] Returnees: Refers to refugees and Internal Displaced People (IDP) who have returned to their native village.
[5] Migrants: Refers to people who move to a place (which is not one's native village) from neighboring province or countries.

Table 2.4: Repatriation problems

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Number of villages replied for											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Baghni	41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghran	162	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kajaki	120	17	1	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Musa Qala	100	11	10	22	1	0	0	1	2	4	4	0	14
Naw Zad	121	10	14	26	2	0	0	2	18	0	1	0	24
Sarban Qala	52	3	10	20	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	2
Washir	65	11	13	12	1	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	4
S/tot/Northern	661	52	54	98	4	0	13	3	28	5	9	0	45
Bust	38	19	10	22	2	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0
Marja	93	36	8	26	5	2	0	4	2	7	4	1	24
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	11	26	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	8
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	26	15	38	2	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	3
Nawa Barakzai	55	32	9	19	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	2
S/tot/Central	369	132	53	131	13	3	3	11	23	8	12	1	37
Garmser	102	39	18	32	2	0	0	1	22	1	5	0	1
Khanishin	12	11	6	7	0	0	1	4	9	0	0	0	0
S/tot/Southern	114	50	24	39	2	0	1	5	31	1	5	0	1
Total	**1144**	**234**	**131**	**268**	**19**	**3**	**17**	**19**	**82**	**14**	**26**	**1**	**83**

a. Lack of shelter
b. Lack of food
c. Lack of employment opportunities
d. Lack of law and order
e. Lack of safe drinking water
f. Non-availability of basic health facilities
g. Not enough resources to restart cultivation
h. Damaged irrigation system
i. Mines/UXO
j. Lack of education facilities
k. Lack of environmental sanitation system
l. Others

List of others
Drains
Good living abroad
Land damaged by flood
No land
Not enough land
Not enough produce
Personal enemies
Poor economy
Salinity
Water shortage

2.5 Drinking Water Sources

The Helmand river passing through the province, followed by covered well with pump make the most important sources of drinking water in both wet and dry seasons for the residents of the central zone. Open wells are used as the secondary source of water in the central zone. Karezes and springs are reported as the primary sources of water for the residents of the northern area.

Table 2.5: Primary and secondary sources of drinking water

District	No. of villages surveyed	River/ Canal	Covered well: With pump	Covered well: Without Pump	Open well	Pipe water	Pond	Spring	Karez
Northern	661								
Primary sources									
Wet		95	46	2	57	0	0	141	320
Dry		92	47	3	67	0	0	140	312
Secondary sources									
Wet		18	61	1	82	0	0	11	24
Dry		17	59	1	83	0	0	12	24
Central	370								
Primary sources									
Wet		273	45	0	40	0	0	1	10
Dry		188	61	0	107	0	1	2	10
Secondary sources									
Wet		37	40	0	64	0	1	0	0
Dry		33	36	0	66	0	1	2	0
Southern	115								
Primary sources									
Wet		82	17	0	15	0	0	1	0
Dry		82	17	0	15	0	0	1	0
Secondary sources									
Wet		13	17	0	29	0	0	0	0
Dry		13	17	0	29	0	0	0	0
Total	**1144**								
Primary sources									
Wet		**450**	**108**	**2**	**112**	**0**	**0**	**142**	**330**
Dry		**362**	**125**	**3**	**189**	**0**	**1**	**142**	**322**
Secondary sources									
Wet		**68**	**118**	**1**	**175**	**0**	**1**	**11**	**24**
Dry		**63**	**112**	**1**	**178**	**0**	**1**	**14**	**24**

Use of covered wells with pump and open wells have become common in Helmand, remarkably in the northern zone. Yet there is a need for more wells in the southern zone where it makes the second primary source of potable water after river and canal. No reply for karez, spring, pond and pipe water was recorded in the southern area (see Table 2.5).

2.6 Market

A total of 6,916 shops were recorded as being open at the time of survey. The essential commodities which were easily available in most village markets were kerosene, matches, salt, tea,

and sugar. Clothes and medicine, however, were generally difficult to purchase because the items were not available within the majority of areas surveyed, (see Table 2.6).

The main fruits sold in the markets were figs, almonds, walnuts, grapes, pomegranates, watermelons, and melons. Wheat, barley and maize were the main cereal crops in the markets; while beans, mung beans, peanuts, and peas were the important pulse crops. The main industrial and cash crops sold in the markets were sesame, poppy, tobacco, and cotton. Vegetables taken to the markets of the villages included cucumber, onion, okra, carrot, cauliflower, and tomato. In Naw Zad, shni, a wild berry like fruit, was also considered a good source of income. Animal skin is also taken to market for selling. Most households (52%) traveled to the markets by foot. The other transportation means used by the villagers were cars (46%), bicycles, motorcycles and tractors (2%), (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Use of transportation means to the nearest market

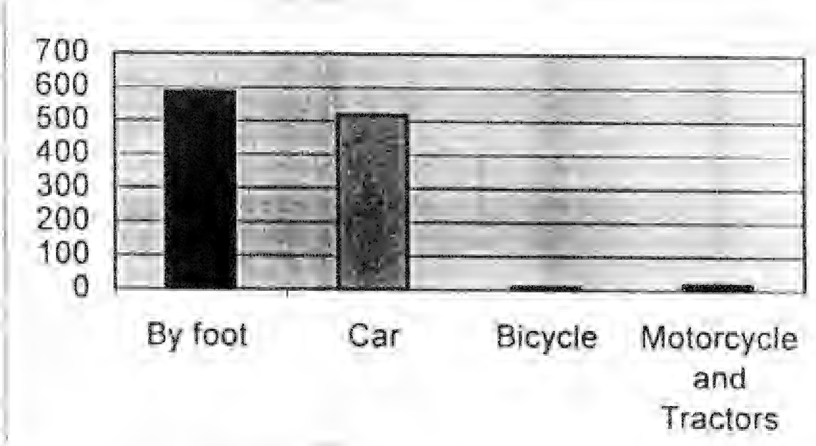


Table 2.6: Availability of essential commodities

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Easily A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Occasionally A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Not available A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Baghni	41	23	26	2	3	26	26	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	23	0	0	0
Baghran	162	23	36	5	5	36	35	35	7	0	2	1	0	1	1	6	0	29	30	0	0	0
Kajaki	120	28	50	7	3	50	50	50	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	40	47	0	0	0
Musa Qala	100	45	56	3	8	58	58	58	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	1	54	47	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	56	83	9	5	84	83	83	8	0	5	5	0	0	0	19	0	70	74	0	1	1
Sarban Qala	52	28	28	6	8	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	20	0	0	0
Washir	65	31	35	1	2	35	35	35	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	34	33	0	0	0
s/tot/Northern	661	234	314	33	34	317	315	315	38	0	10	9	0	1	1	45	1	273	274	0	1	1
Bust	38	27	27	0	1	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	26	0	0	0
Marja	93	15	41	4	2	41	41	41	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	19	2	35	34	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	17	39	2	3	39	37	37	9	0	4	1	0	0	0	13	1	33	34	0	2	2
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	43	48	2	2	49	49	49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	42	43	0	0	0
Nawa Barakzai	55	18	33	2	5	33	33	33	7	0	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	28	26	0	0	0
s/tot/Central	369	120	188	10	13	189	187	187	26	0	8	6	0	0	0	43	5	165	163	0	2	2
Garmser	102	26	35	4	5	35	35	35	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	29	28	0	0	0
Khanishin	12	3	4	0	0	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
s/tot/Southern	114	29	39	4	5	39	39	39	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	33	32	0	0	0
Total	**1144**	**383**	**541**	**47**	**52**	**545**	**541**	**541**	**67**	**0**	**19**	**16**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**95**	**6**	**471**	**469**	**0**	**3**	**3**

2.7 Access Road and Transportation

1064 villages had access roads out of the total number of villages surveyed. Of that, 88% of villages were found to have roads suitable for fair weather, whereas 12% of villages recorded that the access roads could be used in all weather conditions. Seven percent of villages had roads not suitable for vehicles in any conditions (see Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Condition of roads

District	No. of villages surveyed	Number of villages replied for status of roads as		
		Non-motorable	Motorable in Fair weather	Motorable in all weather
Baghni'	41	3	38	0
Baghran	162	49	113	0
Kajaki	120	1	119	0
Musa Qala	100	3	80	17
Naw Zad	121	3	115	3
Sarban Qala	52	10	36	6
Washir	65	0	62	3
S/tot/Northern	661	69	563	29
Bust	38	0	35	3
Marja	93	0	54	39
Nad-e-Ali	64	0	30	34
Nahr-e-Saraj	119	2	97	20
Nawa Barakzai	55	0	55	0
S/tot/Central	369	2	271	96
Garmser	102	6	92	4
Khanishin	12	3	9	0
S/tot/Southern	114	9	101	4
Total	**1144**	**80**	**935**	**129**

The means of transportation used by the residents were vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, horse, donkey, camel and tractor. Vehicles and motorcycles were used most widely as a means of transportation in all villages surveyed. In the southern and central zones the tractor was used as the second important transportation means, while in the northern zone, being hilly, donkeys ranked second among transportation means (for the rank of other transportation means see Table 2.8).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For Helmand's Inter-agency Integrated Development Programme, UNDP Afghanistan initiated a village baseline survey of the whole of Helmand province and a household socio-economic survey of the target areas of Helmand province. It was decided that UNCHS/Habitat Afghanistan would act as executing agency and ACBAR as the implementing partner. The main aim of the surveys was to find out the status of existing economic and social infrastructure, determine the facilities and resources available for development activities, and establish the level of socio-economic services provided. It is hoped that a more sophisticated understanding of livilihood issues in Helmand has resulted.

This Village Baseline Survey of Helmand Province covers the fifteen districts of Helmand namely Baghran, Baghni, Bust, Garmser, Kajaki, Khanishin, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa Barakzai, Sarban Qala, Washir, Musa Qala, Naw Zad, Marja and Nad-e-Ali. Dishu was not surveyed due to the insecurity of the area.

The survey was conducted into two stages. The four districts of Marja (a newly formed district which was separated from Nad-e-Ali), Musa Qala, Nad-e-Ali, and Naw Zad, and selected areas of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj districts (Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali) were surveyed during September and October 1999, while the rest of the districts were surveyed in November and December 1999.

The survey was conducted in order to provide baseline data on population, repatriation, agricultural land, livestock, irrigation systems, means of transportation, health infrastructure and education facilities.

The survey data was gathered on a village basis through group interviews with village leaders, tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals.

The results of the survey are as follows:

General Information

- The number of households present at the time of the survey was 117,042, of which 81,353 households were land owners and 35,689 were landless. Women headed a total of 5,390 households and 12,992 Kochi households visited the areas regularly.

- The survey found that the three most important forms of employment (except farming) were daily laboring, shop keeping and driving. For women embroidery, rug weaving, and tailoring were the main employment activities. Boys under 15 worked as daily laborers and vendors in only seven villages of the surveyed areas. No employment activities for girls were reported.

- The survey concluded that a total of 33,407 refugee and IDP households have returned to the surveyed areas, while another 6,726 households have moved to the areas from other places in Afghanistan. However, 13% of the surveyed areas total population have not returned.

- According to the survey the lack of employment opportunities, shelter and food were considered the major problems faced by the returnees in all areas surveyed.

- In terms of drinking water the data collected across the areas revealed a variety of sources varying greatly from one zone to another. In the northern zone most people depended on karezes as the primary source of drinking water. In the central and southern zone, due to the passage of the Helmand river, the river and canals were considered the main sources of drinking water.

- At the time of the survey it was determined that 6,916 shops were located in the surveyed areas. Except for cloths and medicine, all other essential commodities were easily accessible. For transportation purposes to the markets residents used bicycles, cars, motorcycles and tractors.

- Of 1,144 villages surveyed, 12% reported roads for all weather conditions, 88% reported suitable roads for fair weather, and only 7% of the villages reported no access roads for motor vehicles.

Agriculture

- Farming was found to be the main source of income for the inhabitants of the areas surveyed. Out of 794,273 jeribs of land that could be cultivated in 1998/99, 500,725 jeribs was cultivated in winter and 363,500 jeribs was cultivated in summer. The main produce people tended to cultivate included wheat, maize, almonds, grapes, figs, peas, peanuts, onions, okra, cotton, poppy, and sesame.

- The lack of improved seeds followed by the shortage of irrigation water were reported as the major agriculture problems. The lack of fertilizer, weed infestation, lack of farm power, crop disease, insects and mines were reported as the other problems faced by the farmers.

- A total of 8,359 oxen, 2,801 tractors and 325 threshers were found in the survey areas. Oxen ownership was less common in Marja and Nad-e-Ali, but the use of tractors was far greater.

- The data revealed that the average use of white fertilizer was 76 kg per jerib and 51 kg of gray fertilizer per jerib for all crops. The only improved seeds which were found to be used were maize, wheat, and cotton. Use of 2,4-D and Malathion was only reported in a few villages.

Irrigation

- In total, 77% of the cultivated land was irrigated by canals, with karezes irrigating a further 17% of land. Springs and wells constituted the third and forth most significant sources of irrigation water, respectively.

Livestock

- After farming, animal husbandry was the major agricultural activity. A total of 184,800 cattle, 536,079 sheep and goats, 48,881 donkeys, 5,798 camels and 405 horses were recorded in all surveyed areas. There were four veterinary clinics with four paravets and 15 vaccinators/BVWs, while a total of 24 BVWs worked privately in the surveyed areas.

Education

- Data collected across the surveyed areas recorded that 22,265 male and 333 female students were going to either village mosques or primary madrassas. A total of 1,050 male teachers were reportedly teaching in the primary madrassas. The lack of schools and high level madrassas were considered the main obstacles for the children going to school.

Health

- Only seven clinics were reported in the surveyed areas. A total of 14 doctors, 19 nurses and 24 health workers were working in those clinics.

Drug Use

- The drugs most commonly consumed were hashish and opium. The young male age group of 17-25 years had the highest proportion of addicts. A few replies were received for female addicts.

Land Mines

- Land mines were found most commonly in grazing land followed by agricultural land. There were a total of 628 land mine casualties.

UN Agencies/NGOs Activities

- Thirteen governmental and non-governmental organizations were working in the surveyed areas.

United Nations

UNDP HABITAT

HELMAND PLANNING GROUP
HELMAND INITIATIVE

BASELINE SURVEY OF HELMAND PROVINCE

Sep - Dec 1999

Prepared by

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
Survey Unit

Peshawar

May 2000

United Nations

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May 2000

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ABBREVIATIONS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURMENTS

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ARIC	ACBAR Resource and Information Center
ASU	ACBAR Survey Unit
BVW	Basic Village Worker
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneummonia
CRD	Chronic Respiratory Diseases
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
ESAR	Engineering Services for Afghanistan Reconstruction
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HAFO	Helping Afghan Farmers Organization
HCI	Human Concern International
HI	Handicap International
HVA	Helmand Valley Authority
IDP	Internally Displaced People
Jrb	Jerib
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MDC	Mine Detection Dog Center
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OMAR	Organization for Mine Awareness and Rehabilitation
S/tot	Sub-total
TB	Tuberculosis
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VARA	Voluntary Association for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan
WHO	World Health Organization

1 mann = 4.5 kg
1 seer = 7 kg
1 ha = 0.2 Jeribs
1 Rs = Afs. 800*
1 $ US = Afs. 40,000*

*These rates are unstable.

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